

1922

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# FREEMAN'S REPLY

TO

Mr. LUCAS'S  
Third ADDRESS.



*What Pains have I endure'd, alack! alack!  
By that notorious, execrable Quack?*

*Put out the Light — and then — put out the Light;  
First rob our Eye — then — i'other Eye of Sight,*



DUBLIN:

Printed by AUGUSTUS LONG, under Welch's Coffee  
Shop, in Egg-street. MDCCLXXIII.

*after the 5th*

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F R E E M A N ' S

R E P L Y

T O

A S S



Mr. L.

Third ADDRESS.

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What Pains have I endured, black! black!  
By that notorious, execrable, black?  
Put out the Light — and then — put out the Light;  
First rob one Eye — then — a second Eye of Sight.

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D U B L I N :

Printed by AUGUSTUS LONG, under Wells's Coffee-  
Shop, in Essex-street. MDCCLXXXII.



...in opposition to the pre-  
 sent happy situation of the  
 of the blackest hue, and then as more for the most  
 abandoned Whig, would at this distance  
 of time think of it.  
 He tells us, "That the better to cover his De-  
 signs, several of the Opposition, not in the secret,  
 were by him nominated and put in Election (as  
 well as those that were) but as they are there  
 "Lord James Bury, Cornhill, and others." It is  
 in a secret with the Government, or with overbold-  
 ing, a secret to the Government, or with overbold-  
 it, the Whigmen would not blush. What could any  
 Person do more than he did, when he put both Par-  
 ties in Election: that, on the one hand, no Election  
 they were elected: or, in Election, no Election  
 would be made, and the Lord  
 "Sixty has discovered to the World  
 that he is exhausted of all polite Ar-  
 gument or Reasoning, when he meanly  
 takes Refuge to breach Falshoods and Scurrilities  
 against a Gentleman, whose known Value he finds to  
 have recommended him more, to his Fellow-Citizens,  
 than all the laboured Grub-street Labels he is the  
 Author of, can possibly deface.

# Freeman's R E P L Y.

## The Gentlemen, Clergy, Free- bolders, and Freemen of the City of DUBLIN.

**A** length our fair-brain'd Candidate  
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He must be hard pan, indeed, who he had nothing else to recommend him than being the Adversary of the late Sir Samuel George, and to stigmatize him as a Tyrant and Tyrant to our Constitution, by endeavouring to bring in an Act of Attainder, in Conjunction with the Lords Justices, Privy-Council, and Judges, in opposition to the present happy *Hanoverian* Succession; a Charge, indeed, of the blackest Hue, and such as none but the most abandoned Wretch, or Lunatick, would at this distance of time think to alledge.

He tells us, "That the said Sir Samuel George was Lord Mayor by Law from *Michaelmas* 1712, to *Michaelmas* 1713, and, by illegal Force, from that to the Queen's Death."

He also tells us, "That, the better to cover his Designs, several of the Aldermen, not in the Secret, were by him nominated and put in Election (as well as those that were), but as often as these were chosen they were rejected or disapproved by the Lords Justices, Privy-Council, and Judges." If this were the Case, how could he be charged with being in a Secret with the Government, or, with over holding, when, as often as he nominated those that were in it, the Aldermen would not Elect? What could any Person do more than he did, when he put both Parties in Election; tho', on the one hand, if elected they were rejected; or, if in Election, no Election would be allowed? Did he not go to the Lords Justices, on the usual Swearing Day, and make a Tender of the Regalia, in Order to resign? Was he not, by them commanded to hold over, and to continue in the Execution of his Office till a Return was made to their Liking? Would any Person, in the like Circumstances, deny to continue in the Administration of his Office, when commanded thereto by so high a Power? And what would have been the Consequence if he had dared to disobey their Command?





no more Sense than a Starve; as he would scandalously insinuate, I leave the World to judge. Are not these what may be justly called Singular Services? and what of all others should endear a Man more to us than those, or such like? Can it be said he is a Sower of Sedition, or, that he is not as truly a Lover of Liberty as this scurrilous Pamphleteer, this Native of *Grub-street*, this *ubiquitarian Barbican* for that is but the other Day sprung up like a Mushroom; how? no Mortal can tell; and now dares to publish his scandalous Libels on the most Worthy, as to set himself on a Level with the best Gentlemen in our City: Surely, *Fellow-Citizens*, this must rouse you to look sharp, and cause you to beware how you are misled by scurrilous and vain foreign Invaders of our Rights and Liberties.

Let us now examine this Upright Man, and Try him as he desires in his third Letter: Did he not solicit the Board of Aldermen and Commons for a Lease of the Three-penny Customs, which he obtain'd? and was he not very silent, till now he finds it cannot produce him a Shilling, and that they only gave it to him to make him more ridiculous than he was before? Was he not sanguine immediately after in the Interest of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in opposing *J—dge* *—k*? and if so, what can be expected of a Man who is so easily changed?

Does not it evidently appear, by the Opposition and continued Trouble he gave the Board of Aldermen, what all he wanted was some City Pension, or Place; or, perhaps, to be raised to the Dignity of Sheriff's Clerk? That this, or the like was his Aim, will be obvious, if we consider how he turned Tail disgracefully to his Brother Commoner, who, when he petition'd for the Place of Sword-Bearer sometime since, on application to him, he told him he cou'd not serve him, being, you must know, engaged for an Alderman's Relation, who was not a Freeman, but had been

been apply'd to by the Alderman himself; and tho' this Young Gentleman was no Freeman, and consequently, intitled to no City Employment; yet our Zealous Assertor of our Liberties backed him in Opposition to the other Candidate then a Commoner; and, summing up all his Rethorick and Oratory, harangued the Commons in Behalf of this Foreigner, or no Free-Man, and carry'd his Point for the Alderman's Friend, expecting, you may be assured, sometime or other, to get an adequate Return from the Alderman, or board of Aldermen, by way of Recompence.

Hence it is easy to see what a bold Assertor of your Rights and Priviledges this *Quixote* is? Is it not evident that all he gapes for is a Place or Preferment only to stop his Mouth? Therefore ought he not to be justly condemn'd and held in Ridicule by all well-thinking People, who wish well to the Tranquility of this City, and to our happy Constitution.

I am, Gentlemen,

*Your humble Servant,*

**A. FREEMAN**

been apply'd to by the Alderman himself; and tho' this Young Gentleman was no Freeman, and consequently, intitled to no City Employment; yet our Zealous Affector of our Liberties backed him in Opposition to the other Candidate then a Commoner; and, turning up all his Rhetoric and Oratory, ranged the Commons in Behalf of this Foreigner, or no Free-Man, and carry'd his Point for the Alderman's Friend, expecting, you may be assur'd, some time or other, to get an adequate Return from the Alderman, or board of Aldermen, by way of Recompence.

Hence it is easy to see what a bold Affector of your Rights and Privileges this Gentleman is! Is it not evident, that all he gapes for is a Place or Preferment only to stop his Mouth? That he may be not to be justly concern'd and held in Rhetoric by all well-thinking People, who wish well to the Tranquillity of this City, and to our happy Constitution.

Dear Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant

A. FREEMAN.